2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF NEW DEAL

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

CITY OF NEW DEAL provides surface water and ground water from **[TX 1520015 buys from Lubbock Public Water System-TX152002]** located in **[Lubbock County]**.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name _____Joe Ybarra_____

Phone ____(806)746-6399_____

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (806) 746-6399.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Information about your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information about Source Water

CITY OF NEW DEAL purchases water from LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM. LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM provides purchase surface water from **[Ogallala]** located in **[Lubbock County]**.

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **[Joe Ybarra][(806)746-6399]**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/16/2023	1.3	1.3	0.049	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	15	10.7 - 19.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	14	7.25 - 19.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	1	1.02 - 1.02	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

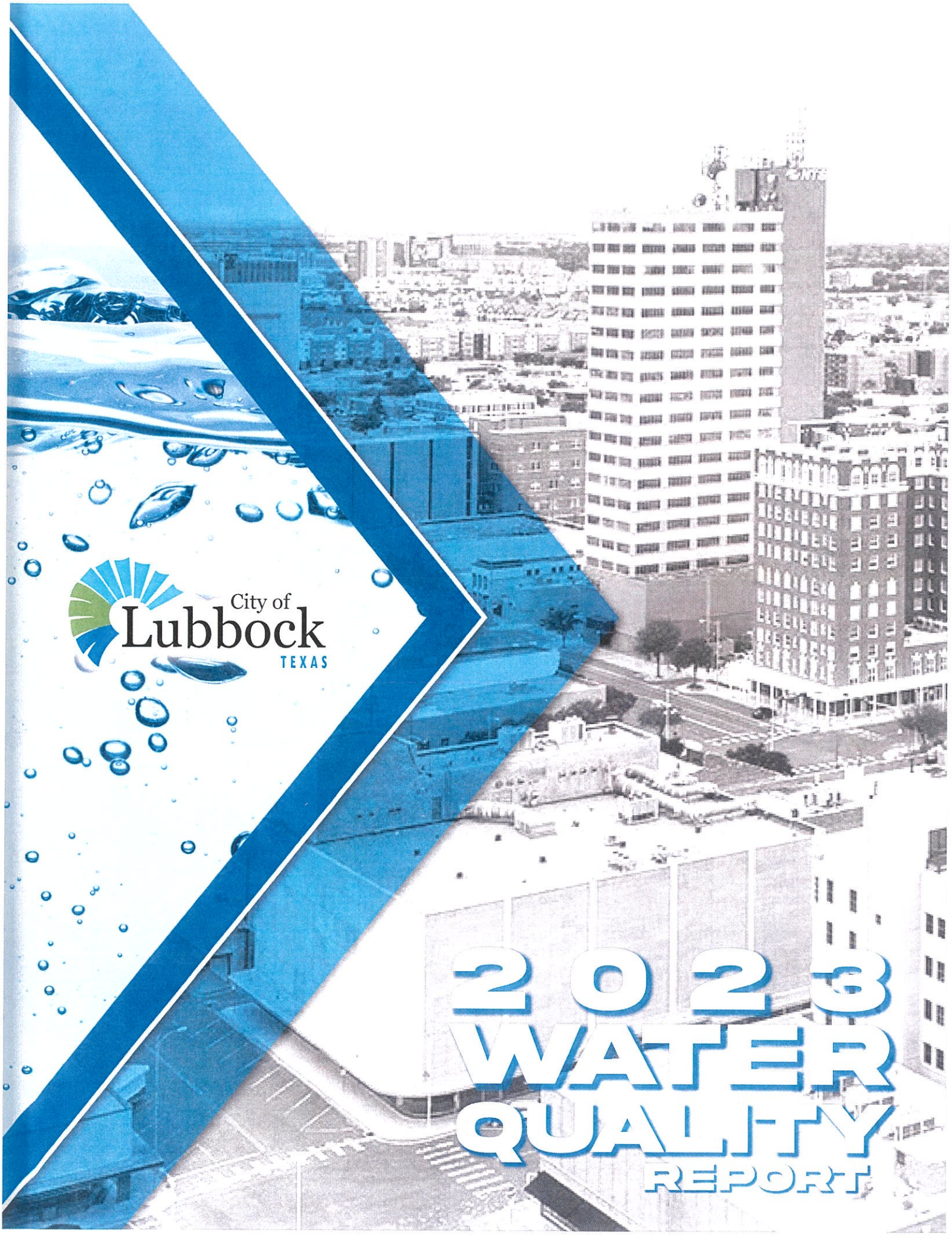
A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine	2024	1.94	.997-3.05	4	4	MG/L	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

City of New Deal Texas

Lead service line inventory

The City of New Deal service line inventory has been prepared and copy is accessible for viewing in New Deal, Texas city hall office.


City of
Lubbock
TEXAS
2023
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (806) 775-3836 o enviar un correo electrónico a watereducation@mylubbock.us.

Reliable and Safe Water

Lubbock's Water Utilities water system continues to meet or surpass Safe Drinking Water Standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as regulations set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Our dedicated essential workers live and work in the same communities we serve to uphold the quality of life we all value. Lubbock's treatment processes are effective in protecting public health and providing access to safe and reliable drinking water.

The 2023 report summarizes information on the quality of water we provide to all the communities we serve. You will find information on where your water comes from, how it is treated, levels of contaminants detected, and how these levels compare with drinking water rules and regulations.

Important Notices

Special Information for People with Immune System Deficiencies
You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee total removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers.

Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Learn About Your Plumbing
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead can enter drinking water primarily from the corrosion of materials and components constructed of lead and copper like service lines and home plumbing. The water that the City of Lubbock provides to homes and businesses is lead-free when it leaves the water treatment plant. Lubbock's Water Utilities is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

Lower Your Risk, Flush Your Tap
The risk of lead contamination in water increases when water sits in pipes for several hours. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for washing dishes, watering plants, or general cleaning. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Remember that drinking water is only a minor contributor to overall exposure to lead. Other sources, including paint, soil, and food also contribute.

City of Lubbock TEXAS

Lubbock's Water Sources

Lubbock's diverse water supply comes from several water sources, including both groundwater and surface water. The Ogallala Aquifer provides the groundwater which amounts to 70% of Lubbock's water usage. Lake Meredith and Lake Alan Henry provide the surface water that accounts for 30% of Lubbock's water usage.

51% Roberts County Well Field (RCWF)

Canadian River Municipal Water Authority (CRMWA) manages and operates RCWF in Roberts County, Texas. RCWF is approximately 150 miles northeast of Lubbock. The City has received water from RCWF since the early 2000s.

19% Bailey County Well Field (BCWF)

Since the 1950s, the City has owned and operated BCWF in Bailey and Lamb Counties. BCWF is approximately 75 miles northwest of Lubbock. The City owns more than 80,000 acres of water rights in BCWF. There are currently 175 active wells with an average well production capacity of 200 gallons per minute.

17% Lake Meredith (LM)

Canadian River Municipal Water Authority (CRMWA) manages and operates LM in Sanford, Texas. LM is approximately 160 miles north of Lubbock. LM is a reservoir formed by Sanford Dam on the Canadian River. The City has received water from LM since the 1960s.

13% Lake Alan Henry (LAH)

The City owns and operates LAH in Garza County, Texas. LAH is approximately 65 miles southeast of Lubbock. LAH is a reservoir formed by Montford Dam on the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River. The City began using water from LAH in August 2012.

How is your water treated?

Lubbock is a member city of CRMWA. Water supplied from CRMWA is a blend of surface and groundwater. The surface water is Lake Meredith and the ground water source is the CRMWA well field located in Roberts County. The blended supply is treated at the Lubbock North Water Treatment Plant in Lubbock. The treatment plant is a conventional water treatment plant that treats water for the city and for six other CRMWA southern division member cities: Slaton, Tahoka, O'Donnell, Lamesa, Levelland and Brownfield. CRMWA supplies the raw water to these cities. We continuously monitor and test the water before delivering it to our customers and member cities. Our other water sources include Bailey County, Well Field and Lake Alan Henry. Our South Water Treatment Plant uses microfiltration membranes to treat the water from Lake Alan Henry.

Our two water treatment plants use a rigorous, multi-step process to treat and disinfect the water as it leaves the plant and flows through main lines to our customer service lines. We ensure the treatment and testing processes meets the strict federal and state standards. Our dedicated teams of 162 employees across numerous water divisions who manage, treat, maintain, inspect and expand our infrastructure which include 2,164 miles of water distribution lines, 14 pump stations, 7,743 fire hydrants, 100,145 water meters all within a 143 square mile area.

TRANSPORTING SOURCE WATER

Groundwater from the Ogallala Aquifer and surface water from lakes are transported to the water treatment plants.

DISINFECTION

Chlorine and ammonia are added to both ground and surface water to kill potentially harmful organisms before the water enters the treatment plants.

AERATION COAGULATION

Raw surface water is aerated, or mixed, to release gases in the water. Coagulants are added to the water to cause particles to stick together.

FLOCCULATION/ SEDIMENTATION

The water is gently mixed, through a process called flocculation, causing larger, heavier particles to be created. These heavier particles, known as floc, settle to the bottom of sedimentation tanks.

FILTRATION

Surface water filters consisting of membranes or coal, sand, and gravel layers, are used to remove smaller particles still remaining in the water.

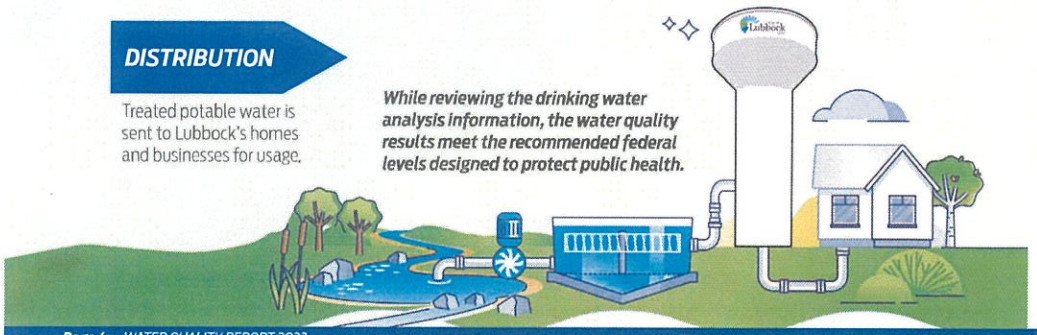
SECONDARY DISINFECTION

Ammonia is added right before the treated ground or surface water leaves the plant to create chloramine. Chloramine maintains the water's disinfection while it flows through the distribution system.

DISTRIBUTION

Treated potable water is sent to Lubbock's homes and businesses for usage.

While reviewing the drinking water analysis information, the water quality results meet the recommended federal levels designed to protect public health.



Abbreviations & Definitions

The preceding table contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Average (AVG) – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E.coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem –millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

N/A – not applicable

NTU – nephelometric turbidity units (a measurement of turbidity)

Drinking Water Analysis

WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA - 2023

CONTAMINANT	Year of Range	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Contaminant Sources	Violation
SUBSTANCES REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT									
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	2023	7.0	5.3	8.6	50*	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	NO
ALPHA EMITTERS	2023	5.7	3.9	7.5	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
URANIUM	2023	4.0	3	5	30	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
ARSENIC	2023	1.5	1.4	1.7	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards	NO
BARIUM	2023	0.23	0.11	0.23	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
CHROMIUM	2023	1.8	0	1.8	100	100	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
CYANIDE	2023	92	22.8	172	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factories	NO
FLUORIDE	2023	0.972	0.631	1.31	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
NITRATE	2023	0.998	0.115	1.68	10	10	ppm	Fertilizer runoff, septic tank leachate, sewage, erosion	NO
TURBIDITY	2023	0.049	0.042	0.056	***% < 0.3 (TT)	0	NTU	Soil runoff	NO
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	2023	1.67	1.47	1.83	TT	TT	ppm	Naturally present in environment	NO
TOTAL CHLORINE	2023	2.68	0.563	3.73	MRDLG=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes	NO
CHLORITE	2023	0.033	0.033	0.744	1	0.8	ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM									
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	2023	16.9	3.54	41.2	80	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HALOACETIC ACIDS (5)	2023	10.7	1	22.8	60	N/A	ppb	By- product of drinking water chlorination	NO
****Total Coliform	2023	0	0	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	****P/A	Naturally present in environment	NO
REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP									
*****LEAD (90th percentile)	2022	N/A	0	41	15 AL	0	ppb	Natural deposit erosion; plumbing system corrosion	NO
Out of 50 samples collected , 49 were below 14 ppb, 50 were below the Action Level(AL) of 15ppb									
*****COPPER (90th percentile)	2022	0.087	0.013	0.61	1.3 AL	0	ppm	Natural deposit erosion; plumbing system corrosion	NO
Out of 50 sites collected , all were below the action level (AL) or 1.3 ppm									
ADDITIONAL MONITORING									
ALUMINUM	2023	0.082	0.043	0.120	0.05-0.2^^	N/A	ppm	Water Treatment Chemical	N/A
CHLORIDE	2023	192	17.6	283	300 ^^	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
SULFATE	2023	101	49	36	300 ^^	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	2023	675	382	858	1000^^	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
AMMONIA	2023	0.130	0.016	0.171	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Water Treatment Chemical	N/A
CALCIUM	2023	44.8	35.3	54.3	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
MAGNESIUM	2023	21.4	12.8	30	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
POTASSIUM	2023	6.36	5.80	6.91	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
SODIUM	2023	235	222	247	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
HARDNESS	2023	200	141	259	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
CONDUCTANCE	2023	1236	589	1580	Not Regulated	N/A	µmho/cm	Naturally occurring	N/A
TOTAL ALKALINITY	2023	206	187	234	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measurement of radioactivity)

ppb – micrograms per liter of parts per billion

ppm – milligrams per liter or parts per million

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt – parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity - A measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor this because it is a good indicator of the quality of water and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

As authorized and approved by EPA, the state has reduced monitoring requirements for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

*The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. The USEPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta/photon emitters.

**Running Annual Average

^Highest Locational Running Annual Average

^^Secondary Constituent Levels set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

*** Note: 100% of plant turbidity meets the < 0.3 NTU MCL

****Results reported as (Presence/Absence). Presence is defined as total coliforms found (positive) . Absence is defined as no total coliforms found (negative).

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

City of Lubbock Water Treatment Lab: (806) 775-2614

Public Notice

The City of Lubbock's drinking water meets or exceeds all regulatory standards.
In June 2022, EPA reached out to Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and the Texas Public Water Systems (PWS) and required certain Texas PWSs to collect drinking water samples for 29 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and lithium analysis for the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5).

PFAS are a category of chemicals (i.e. non-stick cookware, waterproof clothing, firefighting foam) that persist in the environment and pose health risks. Lithium, a naturally occurring metal, is also monitored. During 2023, we found lithium and one PFAS, perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), in our water during three rounds of testing. The EPA has not set enforceable levels for lithium or PFBA. EPA uses the UCMR 5 program to collect data for 30 contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

WATER ANALYSIS 2023 – UNREGULATED

Unregulated Compound	Detected Average	Detected Range	MRL	MCL/G	MCL	Violation	Source
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ng/L)	*7.1	*7.1	5.0	N/A	N/A	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills
Lithium (ug/L)	41.48	36.7 – 46.5	9.0	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring element

Abbreviations & Definitions

MRL – Minimum Reporting Limit

MCL/G – Minimum Contaminant Level Goal

ug/L – micrograms per Liter (ppb- parts per billion)

* Single Reading

NWTP – North Water Treatment Plant

SWTP – South Water Treatment Plant

BCG – Bailey County Groundwater

ND – Not detected- results are below reporting limit

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level

ng/L – also expressed as parts per trillion (ppt)

HI – Hazard Index – health risk from a chemical mixture (i.e. exposure to multiple chemicals); HI is made up of a sum of fractions

Under the SDWA, EPA sets the standards for drinking water quality through programs like the UCMR 5. In April 2024, the EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) establishing legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for six PFAS in drinking water. In 2023, our drinking water indicates no detection of the new regulated contaminants.

WATER ANALYSIS 2023 – NEW REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Regulated PFAS Contaminant (ng/L)	NWTP Test Results ng/L (ppt)	SWTP Test Results ng/L (ppt)	BCG Test Results ng/L (ppt)	Final MCL (enforceable levels) ng/L (ppt)	Violation	Source
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ND	ND	ND	4.0 ppt	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills, non-stick cookware
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	ND	ND	ND	4.0 ppt	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills, non-stick cookware
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ND	ND	ND	10 ppt	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills, non-stick cookware
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ND	ND	ND	10 ppt	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills, non-stick cookware
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) - commonly known as GenX Chemicals	ND	ND	ND	10 ppt	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills, non-stick cookware
Mixtures containing two or more PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	ND	ND	ND	HI 1 (unitless)	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills, non-stick cookware

Lubbock Public Water System, 1520002, continues ongoing compliance monitoring, ensuring that our drinking water remains safe and meets regulatory requirements. If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact Michael Lowe, Water System Superintendent, at 806-775-2616.

About our water sources and potential risks

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. This report addresses our approaches for managing those risks.

Protecting our water sources

Watersheds are an integral part of the places we call home. Falling rain and irrigation runoff find their way into storm drains, streams, playa lakes, rivers, or other bodies of water and run the risk of carrying an excess of pollutants downstream. Maintaining these watersheds yield many benefits beyond water quality. Continued good stewardship will ensure that generations of people and wildlife will be able to sustain a high quality of life for many years to come.

Proper and safe disposal

In everyday life, when taking over the counter medications or pharmaceutical prescriptions and if any unused medicines are left. The best way to dispose of your expired, unwanted or unused medicines is through a drug take back program sponsored by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) or place them into a trash container with coffee grounds or cat litter.

Also, any remaining household chemicals can be taken to the local Household Hazardous Waste collection. If you live in the City of Lubbock, this service is included in your monthly solid waste utility charge, to make an appointment contact 806-775-2495.

Cleaning Products

Leftover Medications

To learn more on how to dispose of certain items into a trash container or a recycling center, visit: www.mylubbock.us/wastedisposal.

Irrigation runoff and rainfall carries pollutants into streams and water supplies. We can be part of the solution to reduce stormwater pollution. Consider incorporating one of the following at home and workplace:

Repair oil leaks in your vehicle

Sweep up driveways, sidewalks and gutters

Pick-up after your pet and dispose of the waste properly

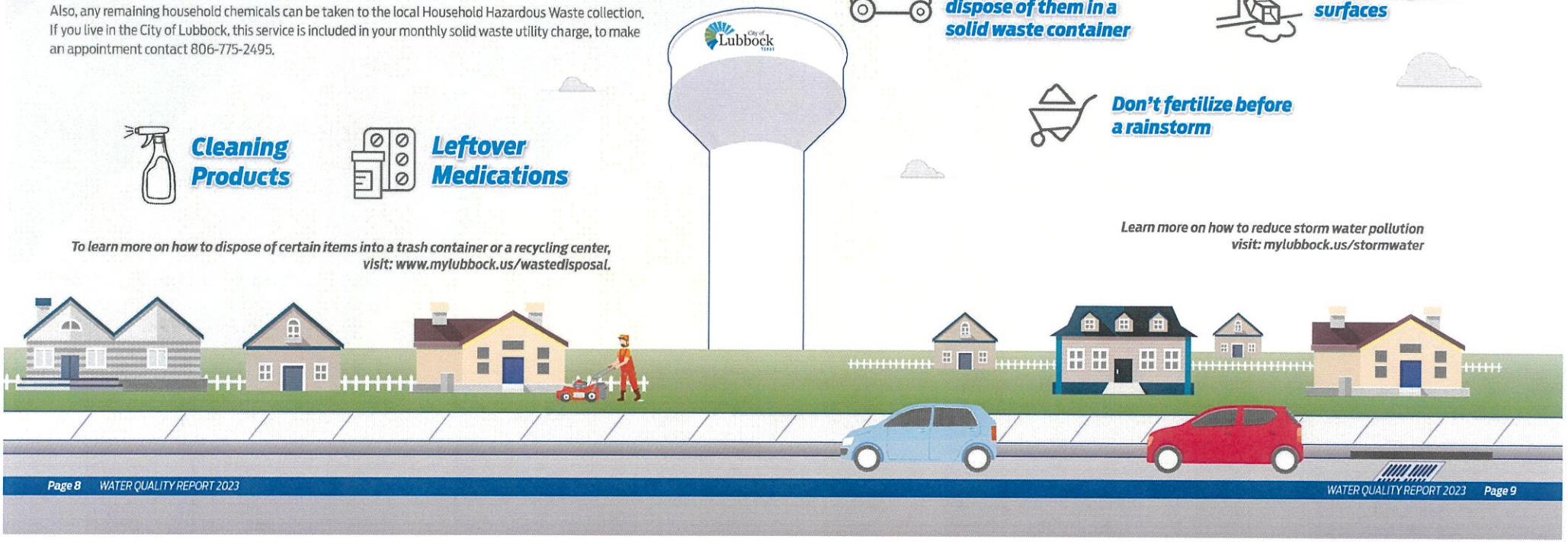
Wash your car on the lawn

Remove grass clippings and yard waste and dispose of them in a solid waste container

Direct downspouts away from paved surfaces

Don't fertilize before a rainstorm

Learn more on how to reduce storm water pollution visit: mylubbock.us/stormwater



Important Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally- occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Working together to keep water safe

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in the Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on our water assessments and protection efforts at our water system, contact Michael Lowe at (806) 775-2616.

Lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in intelligence quotient (IQ) and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can lead to "blue baby syndrome" which causes an infant's skin to appear blue or purple. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

How does our drinking water get to your faucet?

Taking Care of Our Infrastructure

We ensure water stays reliable and safe as it moves from the watersheds to your faucet. We carefully maintain our water infrastructure to better withstand disruptive events. Water resilience means having a water system that can withstand and adapt to the supply challenges of the future. Our water system is incredibly resilient, and we continue to make investments to ensure our water system remains safe, secure, and reliable. Every day we place our customer at the center of what we do. Our water personnel are working to make sure our infrastructure from the high plains to the south plains is reliable and maintained all the way to your tap.

The People Behind Our Water System

Each member of our water personnel plays an integral role in bringing you safe, abundant water and building our system's resilience.

- ***Water system operators and operations personnel work 24/7 to ensure the water system remains flowing for customers.***
- ***Water pipe workers construct, install, and repair water mains as well as maintain advanced metering infrastructure, valves, fire hydrants, and services.***
- ***Water quality lab technicians, chemists, inspectors and meter technicians collect and analyze water samples, manage and analyze data, and assist in compliance, regulations, and other duties that help protect customers' health. The team provides service to other utilities in the region as well.***

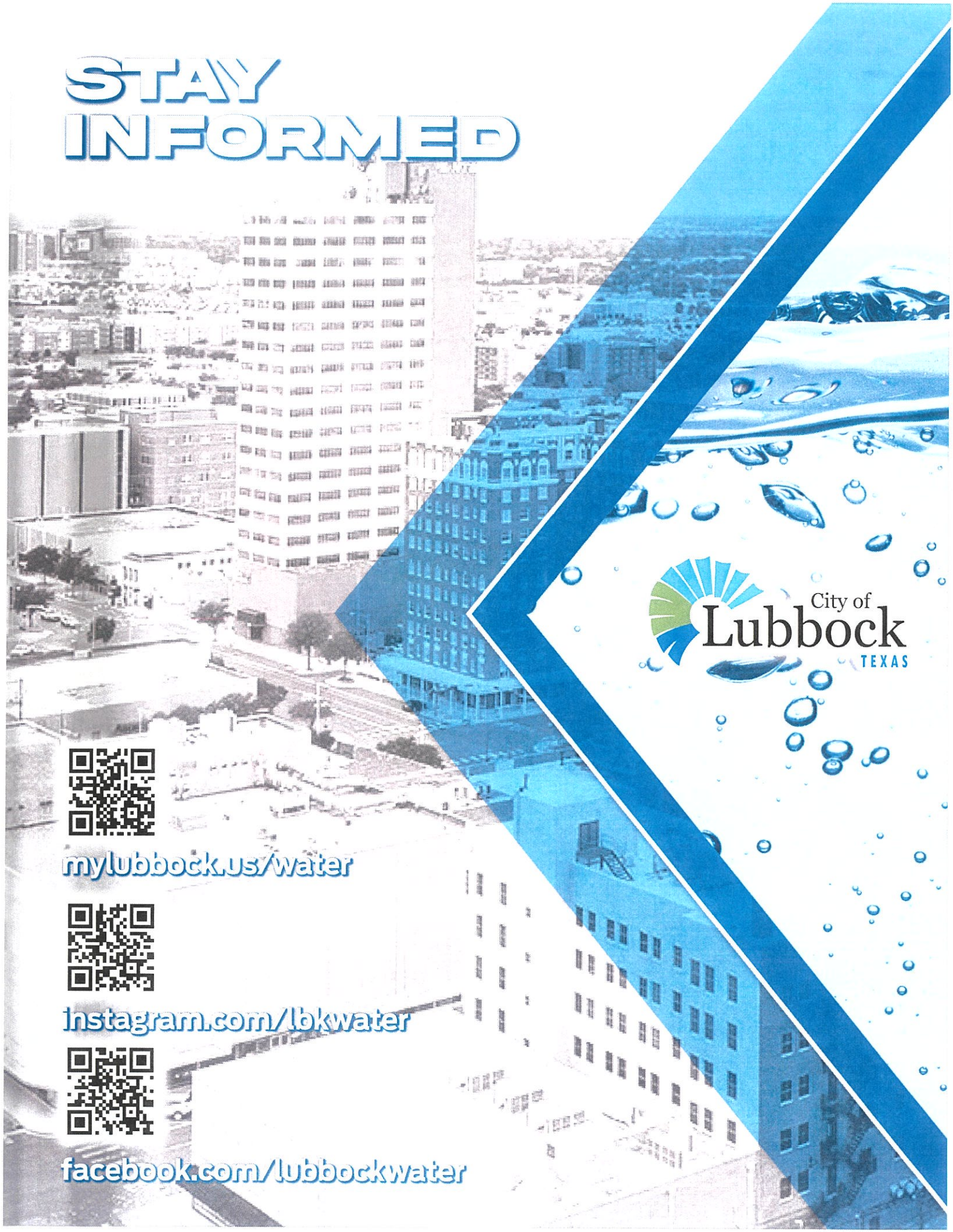
Get involved

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water.

The Lubbock Water Advisory Commission conducts regularly scheduled board meetings that are open to the public.

Visit our website at www.mylubbock.us/meetings to view upcoming meetings.

STAY INFORMED



City of Lubbock TEXAS

mylubbock.us/water

instagram.com/lbkwater

facebook.com/lubbockwater